English translation of Microfilm of Utility Model Application Showa 48-15522

Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open No. 49-116445

(1,500 yen)

Request for Utility Model Registration (1)

February 5, 1973

To: Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of Patent Office

1. Title of the Device:

Laminated Plate-like Body

2. Creator of Device:

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3. Applicant of Utility Model Registration:

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Specification

1. Title of the Device:

Laminated Plate-like Body

2. Claim of Utility Model:

A laminated plate-like body having excellent shock-absorption, sound insulation, and thermal insulation properties, wherein the body comprises a fiber-incorporated gypsum layer as the core and cement layers laminated on both surface thereof, the cement layer containing glass fibers with the glass composition of:

60 to 67 mol % of SiO2,

16 to 20 mol % of R₂O,

12 to 16 mol % of ZrO2,

2 to 5 mol % of P₂O₅,

1 to 4 mol % of B₂O₃,

1 to 3 mol % of R'O,

0.5 to 6 mol % of SnO2, and

0.5 to 2 mol % of CaF₂,

wherein R represents Na or K and R' represents Ca, Mg, Ba, or Zn, respectively.

3. Detailed Description of the Device:

The present device relates to a fire-resistant board for outdoor structures or buildings, which comprises a laminated body comprising gypsum and cement and dispersing glass fibers to reinforce the body.

Conventionally, cement and gypsum have histories as major fire-resistant materials. They are generally strong in compression but disadvantageously brittle and weak in stretch bending. In order to improve such characteristic, a method of polymer-mixing or a method of dispersing fibers is carried out. For these methods,

fiber-reinforced inorganic materials such as asbestos/cement, wood wool/cement, asbestos/magnesium carbonate, asbestos/calcium silicate, and asbestos/gypsum are frequently used as building materials. In other words, asbestos is the most frequently used as reinforcing fibers. However, asbestos varies in terms of quality and relates to pollution problems. Further, there are fears of depletion of asbestos supply. Thus, a hopeful view has recently been taken on artificial fibers such as glass fibers and synthetic fibers.

Glass fibers have a tensile strength of 200 to 350 kg/mm² as a general performance reinforces matrix of cement, gypsum, etc. and is useful to prevent crack propagation. For instance, when 3 to 10 % by weight of glass fibers is dispersed, the bending strength (180 to 300 kg/cm²) can be obtained, which is equivalent to asbestos cement having 15 % or more of asbestos dispersed therein. However, even when a material has such high strength, it is natural that the shock-absorption thereof is small if its thickness is not sufficient. In addition, sound insulation and thermal insulation become reduced, and thus the material is usually used together with other materials on its application, or its application is carried out with a suitable thermal insulation space. Further, as the thickness is increased, shock-resistance, sound insulation, and thermal insulation performances can be enhanced. However, these materials are used as composite materials with cement having an inherently high specific gravity and are manufactured so as to have a high density for strength improvement. Therefore, the composites completely lose light panel characteristics and their applications are limited.

In addition, when, as a material reinforcing cement, a common glass fiber, for example, a fiber of E glass is used and mixed with cement mortar, the reinforced glass fiber is eroded by the basicity of generated calcium hydroxide, particularly during a period of long-term use, resulting in disadvantages such as strength reduction and deteriorated performance of the material.

On the other hand, synthetic fibers such as nylon, polypropylene, vinylon and polyester, have good breaking strength and high ductility, and thus they exhibit high

shock-resistance and breaking energy absorption properties when they are dispersed in a matrix of cement, gypsum, etc. However, they cannot improve absolute values of Young's modulus and stretch bending strength of a material. Therefore, glass fibers and synthetic fibers may be mixed to make use of high strength and Young's modulus of glass fibers and high ductility and elasticity of synthetic fibers, but the resultant product tends to be merely a compromised material.

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In the meanwhile, lightness is required as a structural material and foamed cement, foamed gypsum, etc. have been put into practice. They are disadvantageously brittle and easy to be collapsed, compared to ones made of the same materials with no bubble. For example, when they are compared with conventional asbestos slate and gypsum board, the bending strength significantly decreased to about 1/8 to 1/20 and thus it is almost impossible to use them as a single plate-like body.

The creators of the present device have made researches on building materials that satisfy the above characteristics, and they have focused attention to breaking energy absorption, sound insulation, thermal insulation properties as well as shock-resistance of foamed fire-resistant light-weight body, and excellent strength property of glass fiber-reinforced cement. Further, they have found that glass with a specific composition has an excellent alkali resistance. They have made further researches to complete the present device.

An object of the present device is to provide an inorganic plate-like body which has light-weight, shock resistance, good strengths for bending and stretch, and excellent sound and thermal insulation properties.

Namely, the present device is a laminated plate-like body having excellent shock-absorption, sound insulation, and thermal insulation properties, wherein the body comprises a fiber-incorporated gypsum layer as the core and cement layers laminated on both surface thereof, the cement layer containing glass fibers with the glass composition of:

60 to 67 mol % of SiO₂, 16 to 20 mol % of R₂O, 12 to 16 mol % of ZrO₂, 2 to 5 mol % of P₂O₅, 1 to 4 mol % of B₂O₃, 1 to 3 mol % of R'O, 0.5 to 6 mol % of SnO₂, and 0.5 to 2 mol % of CaF₂,

wherein R represents Na or K and R' represents Ca, Mg, Ba, or Zn, respectively.

Gypsum described herein means, in addition to hemihydrate gypsum obtained by calcining and maturing natural gypsum, hemihydrate gypsum CaSO₄·1/2H₂O obtained by calcining and maturing chemical gypsums such as phosphate gypsum, fluorinated gypsum, and flue gas desulfurization gypsum. In addition, other inorganic substances such as clay, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate, barium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, talc, sand, glass powder, balls, and Oyaishi powder can be mixed, which have performance as so-called packing material, to such degree as not to prevent the hydraulicity.

As fibers to be dispersed and mixed in the above gypsum, fibers cut into a piece with 2 to 40 mm in size are used. Examples thereof include glass, polyester, polypropylene, and nylon, and these may be used either alone or in proper combination of one or more kinds thereof for dispersion. The mixing amount is about 0.5 to 15 % by weight. In general, the amount of 1 to 5 % by weight is suitable for improvement of tensile strength, bending strength, and shearing strength in consideration of easiness of even dispersion. However, a larger amount in the range of 5 to 15 % by weight is preferred for improving shock-strength and breaking energy absorption property, and further helpful for weight reduction.

Further, to obtain porous gypsum, an air entraining agent such as lauryl sodium sulfate, which is generally well-known, is mixed for air bubble mixing. In addition,

foaming agents to cause chemical reaction, such as magnesium, aluminate powder, hydrogen peroxide and bleaching powder, calcium carbide, can be added, and the specific gravity thereof is approximately 0.3 to 0.6.

In other words, weight reduction is accomplished by using the above foamed gypsum, and defects of a foamed body such as easy collapse, cracking, and depression are overcome by fibers dispersion. At the same time, sound and thermal insulation properties as well as shock-absorption property can be provided.

In manufacturing foamed and fiber-reinforced gypsum, addition of an emulsion or an aqueous solution of a resin component selected from polyvinyl acetates, poly(vinyl acetate/acrylic)s, acrylics, polyurethanes or polyethylene glycols, etc., may be much effective. In particular, according to the result of the experiments conducted by the present creators, a product obtained from the following composition was preferable:

foaming agent hydrogen peroxide and bleaching powder

reinforcing fibers about 1 % of glass fibers, 0.2 to 0.3 % of polyester

fibers

resin component water soluble polyurethane

others gypsum and water.

Cement reinforced by glass fibers with a specific composition is to be laminated on a light weight foamed gypsum as a core. The cement has as a practical component a common hydraulic cement such as portland cement, magnesia cement, and alumina cement, and usually portland cement is used since it is most frequently used. In addition, glass fibers is dispersed and mixed in the cement. The glass fibers used herein is obtained from glass having a composition comprising 60 to 67 mol % of SiO₂, 12 to 16 mol % of ZrO₂, 16 to 20 mol % of R₂O, 2 to 5 mol % of P₂O₅, 1 to 4 mol % of B₂O₃, 1 to 3 mol % of R'O, 0.5 to 6 mol % of SnO₂, and 0.5 to 2 mol % of CaF₂, wherein R represents Na or K and R' represents Ca, Mg, Ba, or Zn, respectively.

In the glass composition, the presence of ZrO₂ improves alkali resistance, which has been already known. Conventionally, only about 10 % of ZrO₂ was mixed. In

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contrast, the glass fibers used for the present device can contain 12 % or more of ZrO₂ by combined use of P₂O₅ and B₂O₅, thereby improving alkali resistance. Further, P₂O₅ is bound to Ca in cement thereby to form a thin water-insoluble calcium phosphate film with excellent alkali resistance on a glass surface. Thus, a higher improvement in alkali resistance and adhesiveness can be accomplished.

The dispersion amount of the glass fibers is varied depending upon manufacturing method, but the amount is 0.5 to 15 % by weight, preferably 3 to 10 % by weight, and more preferably 3.5 to 5 % by weight based on cement. If the density is enhanced by compression and suitable curing conditions are maintained, a building board with excellent strength is obtained. The thickness thereof is not particularly limited, but a board with a thickness of 2 to 10 mm is used. The board having a specific gravity of 1.5 to 2.0 and strength properties such as bending stress of 200 to 300 kg/cm² is obtained.

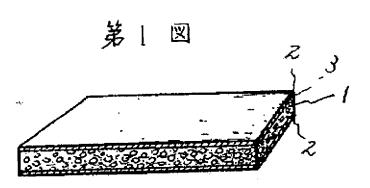
When the fiber-dispersed and foamed light weight gypsum layer is used as a core and a glass fiber-reinforced cement layer is integrally laminated thereon, a commonly used paste such as starch, acrylic ester, and vinyl acetate pastes are applied on a surface of cured gypsum or may be used between the layers for crimping. A thermosetting resin such as unsaturated polyester and epoxy resin is mixed with a curing catalyst, if necessary, and the mixture is applied and heated for curing, thereby resulting integral lamination. On one surface of the uncured fiber-reinforced gypsum core, glass fibers dispersion cement slurry is arranged, and a proper pressure is applied to adjust the thickness, then resulting integral curing. Or fibers dispersed gypsum slurry is cast onto a glass dispersed cement curing plate, and the plate is turned over before curing. Then, a cement curing plate is place on the back surface thereof, thereby enabling integral lamination.

As described above in detail, a laminated plate-like body of the present device is hereinafter explained by referring the figure.

Figure 1 is a partially cutaway perspective view wherein fibers dispersed foamed gypsum layer (1) is a core and cement layers with glass fibers dispersed and mixed are laminated on both sides of the layer (1). Although a boundary surface (3) can be formed with a smooth surface or uneven surface depending upon lamination means, the laminated layers are strongly fixed by any means. It should be noted that, with respect to the thickness ratio among these layers, the gypsum core layer preferably has a ratio of 25 to 75 % to the entire thickness. If the thickness ratio thereof is less than 25 %. thermal insulation or sound insulation properties cannot be obtained. Further, it is not preferable due to small weight reduction. In contrast, if the thickness ratio exceeds 75 %, it is unfavorable that strength properties are deteriorated. It should be noted that the thicknesses of cement layers laminated on both sides may be the same or different, and depending upon its application, the thicknesses are varied. In the above plate-like body, the light weight core and the outer layer plate with high density and strength are integrally laminated, though not shown in the figure, and thus the entire plate with a specific gravity of approximately 0.6 to 1.2 can be freely obtained. The specific gravity is different depending upon the thicknesses of the core and outer layer plate. of the forgoing, the laminated plate-like body of the present device is light in weight compared with an asbestos slate plate with the same thickness, but has an excellent strength. Further, the laminated plate-like body has shock-absorption and sound insulation properties, and an excellent thermal insulation property derived from the containment of bubbles therein, and therefore it is highly valuable for industrial use for various building materials.

4. Brief Description of Drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a laminated plate-like body according to the present device, wherein the body comprises a foamed gypsum core (1) and glass fiber-incorporated cement layers (2) laminated on both sides thereof.



Reference 1

Fig. 1

- 1: Fiber-reinforced Gypsum Core
- 2: Fiber-mixed Cement Layer
- 3: Boundary Surface between Gypsum Core and Cement Layer

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partners and construction

(1500円)

在用新来登舞順(1)

昭和48年2月5日

柴杵庁長官 三 宅 幸 夫 臓



- 1. 考案の名称 セナソタ ペンジョウタイ 接層板状体
- 2. 考 樂 者 住所 裝設希望單色習識新 5 丁目 8 番地 日本 主 遊 英 仁 (ほか1名)
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- 4. 代 理 人 郵便番号 534 居所 大阪市都島区友機町1丁目3番80号 维紡株式会社本部内 氏名(6180) 弁理士 水 口 孝 一

代表者 伊

- 1. 考案の名称 費膳板状体
- 2. 実用新業登録請求の範囲

機能を購入した石膏層を芯材とし、その両面 にガラスの組成がモル%で

8102	6 0	~	6 7	*
R ₂ 0	1 6	~	2 0	*
ZrOz	1 2	~	1 6	*
P 2 O 5	2	~	5	*
B 2 O 3	1	~	4	*
R' O	1	~	3	76
SaO ₂	a s	·~	6,	%
CaF.	α.	, ~	2	%

(上配組成中、RはNa,Kを、R'はCa,Mg,Ba, Znを失々姿わす)であるガラス繊維を混入したセメント層が積層されていることを特徴とする衝撃吸収能と防音、断熱性能に秀れた積層板 状体。

3. 詳細な説明

3 解认

本考案はガラス教経を分散強化した石膏及びセメントの積層体からなる家外構築物或は建築

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用不燃水-ドに関する。

ガラス機能はその一般的性能として 200~350 kg/mi の引張強力を有し、セメント、石膏等のマトリックスを補強し、 急裂伝播を防止するのに役立つもので例えば 3 ~ 10 重量 8 の ガラス機能分散量で石綿を 15 8以上分散した石綿セメントを相当の曲げ強度(180~300 kg/cmi)が得られる。然しながらとれ程強力の高い材料でも厚さが伴なわないと衝撃収能が少ないのは勿論の事務

音、断熱性もかせにしてがある。いので使用するので使用するのではない。ので使用するのではない。のではない、のではない。のではない、のではない、のではない。のではない、のではない、のではない。のではない、のではない。のではない、のではない。のではない、のではない。のではない、の

又セメント強化材料として一数のガラス機様代えばBガラスを使用したのでは、セメントモルタルに満練した場合、発生する水酸化カルシウムの塩素性によって停に長期使用期間中に強化ガラス繊維が浸蝕され、強度低下し材料の性能を労化させるという欠点がある。

一方ナイロン、ポリプロピレン、ピニロン、ポリエステルの如き合成機能は破断強力及び高になる。 伸度の故に、セメント、石膏等のマトリックスに分散した場合大きな衝撃抗力、及びかび破がない。 なが、材料のヤンとない。 が引張り曲げ強力の絶対値を向上するとははい 来ない。然してガラス機能の高強力、高ヤング

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本考案の目的は、軽量にして且つ衝撃抗力と 曲げ引張り等の強力並びに防音、断無性能に優れた無機質板状体を提供するにある。

即ち本考案は、機能を混入した石膏層を芯材

とし、その両面にガラスの組成がモル名で

S i O 2	6 0	~	67	%
R 2 O	1 6	~	20	%
Z rO 2	1 2	~	1 6	% .
P 2 O 5	2	~	5	%
B ₂ O ₅	1	~	4	%
R'O	1	~	3	%
S n O 2	a :	5 ~	6	%
CaFz	a	5 ~	2	*

(上記組成中、BはNa, Kを、R'はCa, Mg, Ba,

Zn を夫々表わす)である

9 转铂

ガラス被維を混入したセメント層が積層されて いることを特徴とする、衝撃吸収能と防音、断 熱性能に考れた積層板状体である。

たいで言う石膏とは天然石膏を焼成、糸成は だ半水石膏の他、排散石膏、排放石膏、排煙 を発放して得られる 半水石膏を焼成して得られる 半水石膏の他化学石膏を焼成して得られる 半水石膏の他化学石膏を焼成して現になる ・12H2Oを放成して炭になる ・2H2Oを放射として、炭酸マグネシウム ルンウム、が、ガラス粉末、球、大石粉末等、 が、ガラス粉末、球、大石粉末等、 が、ガラス粉末、球、大石粉末等、 が、ガラス粉末、球、大石粉末等は が、ガラス粉末、ボールのを水硬性を

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阻害しない程度に進用出来る。

上記石膏に分散混入せしめる機能としては、
2 ~ 40 mにカットされた機能、例えばガラス、ポリプロピレン、ナイロンがあり、ポリプロピレン、サイロンがあり、たれらの1種又は2種以上を単独又は適宜
温用して分散使用するが、温入量はかよその5~
15 重量%であり、一般に、引張強力、由げ強力、地が強度向上の為には均一分散の容易させん断強度の上のあるが、衝撃強であるが、衝撃さびにも変が、変換を向上させる為には5 ~ 15 %の範囲で多い程良好であり、軽量化にも役立つ。

又多孔質石膏とする為には一般によく知られるところのラウリル強酸ソーダの如き空気速行
剤を掘和して空気液の温入を行う他、マグネシウム、アルミニウム系粉末、過酸化水素水とサラシ粉、カルシウムカーバイトなどの化学反応を生せしめる発泡剤を添加することも出来、その比重は凡そ 0.5~0.6 程度である。

即ち、上記発泡石膏を用いることにより、軽量化を達成し、発泡体の欠点は繊維分散によって 補いくずれ易さ、亀裂、燥役し易さをカバーし 且つ衝撃吸収能の他防音、断熱の諸特性を合わ せて異えさせることが出来る。

又発泡及び機構強化、石膏を製造するに除し、 歯酸ピニール系、酸ピアクリル系、アクリル系、 ポリウレタン系ポリエチレングリコール等の樹 脂成分エマルジョン又は水溶液を添加すれば尚 効果的である。特に本考案者等の実施結果とし ては

起他剤として

通微化水素とサラシ粉

強化機能として

ガラス機維1多前后、ポリ

エステル機能 0.2~0.3 %

樹脂成分として

水軽型ポリウレチン

他

石膏と水

を用いたものが好道であった。

本材となる軽量発泡石膏に積層さるペッとを 組成のガラス機能によって強化したセメント は一般水便性セメント、例えばポルトラナセン メント、通常は最も多く使用されるポルトス を実効成分としたものにガラスを 分としたものであるが、ことに用いるガラス ス機能はモル劣にして SiOz 6 0~6 7 2 rOz 12~16%

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政ガラス級権分散量としては製法によっても相異するが対セメント重量%にして Q.5~1.5% 好ましくは 3.5~5% であって圧縮によって密度を高め、 養生条件を選切にすれば強力の抜群を用板となる。 厚さは特に限定しないが 2~1.0㎜厚のものが用いられ、 比重は1.5~2.0 のものを得、 強度的性質としては例えば曲げ応力は 200~300 kg/cd に達する。

以上に詳述した本考案にかかる機層板状体について以下図面によって説明する。

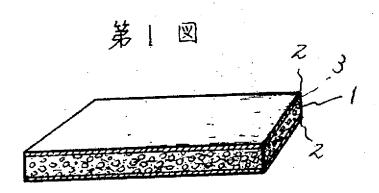
第1図は繊維分散発泡石膏層(1)を芯とし、この両面にガラス繊維が分散混入されたセメント層(2)を横層したものの一部切欠斜視図である。横層界面(3)は積層の手段によって滑面、凹凸面を形成することが出来るが、いずれにしてもそ

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の横層は強固である。なる、夫々の導みの比率 としては、石膏芯材層が全導みの 25~75% の範 囲であるとよく、この厚みが 25%よりも少いと 断熱性能や進音性が得られず、また糖量化も僅 かであって好ましくなく、一方、厚みが75%を 超えると強度的性質が低下して好ましくない。 なお、両面に復居されているセメント層の厚み は、同じでも異っていてもよく、使途化応じて 道堂である。なおまた図示しなかったが、上記 板状体は軽量芯部と高密度高強度の外層板が一 体的化機層されている為、芯部と外層板との厚 さによっても異なるがその比重はおよそ 0.6~1.2 の範囲のものが自由に得られ、石綿スレート被 のみで同様を厚さのものと比較して軽量である にもからわらず、はるかに考れた強力を有し、 更に衝撃吸収性と防音性、且つ気泡含有から米 る断熱性能もまた良好であって各種建材用にそ の工業的利用価値の高いものである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は発泡石膏芯材(I)とその両面にガラス 根椎週入セメント層(D)が積層されている本考案 にかかる積層板状体の斜視説明図である。



Reference 1

Fig. 1

1: Fiber-reinforced Gypsum Core

2: Fiber-mixed Cement Layer

3: Boundary Surface between Gypsum Core and Cement Layer

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5. 桑付書類の目録

6. 前配以外の考案者

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